

tution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States ; but his deafness excused him from attendance at the meetings, and his membership was understood to be in honorable testimony to his character. Many other learned bodies in Europe and America also placed his famous name on their lists ; among these the Geological Societies of London and Brussels made him a corresponding member ; and he continued to be accounted by his *Alma Mater*, the Academy of Neufchatel, one of its honorary professors.

Lesquereux did not attempt further field work after 1884. He was then 78 years old. The last five years of his life were passed in quiet retirement in his cottage on the edge of Columbus, at which books, monograph pamphlets, and specimens of fossil plates for identification or description were constantly arriving from old correspondents and fresh young workers. He began to lament the widowed loneliness and failing brain-power of old age, and predicted his own death from spring to spring. But his strength held out until the end of the summer of last year, after which he existed in an almost insensible condition, and in a few weeks peacefully ceased to breathe.

Description of a New Species of Pteropus. By Harrison Allen.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 21, 1890.)

PTEROPUS LANIGERA, sp. nov.

Crown covered with dark gray, unicolored hair. The hairs between the eyes are directed backward, but over the rest of the crown are erect. Face everywhere hairy. In front and below the eye the hair is thicker than elsewhere. On the cheeks and lips the hair is directed downward, while on the horizontal ramus of the lower jaw it is directed backward. The region of the whisker is composed of long, woolly hair of the same nature as that of the crown but of an obscure brown shade, and extends like a collar to the neck. The under surface of the head, therefore, unusually full and woolly. The space between the rami to a point a short distance back of the rictus is of a dark brown.

The side of the neck covered with long, brown, unicolored hair, the same color passing more to the front of the neck than to the back where the shade is of a gray tinge. The base of the prebrachium ventrally is covered with long, woolly hair as on the side of the neck.

The side of trunk with long, silky, unicolored brown hair, the front the same with ashy tips. The middle of the chest is remarkable for exhibiting a pure gray-white spot the size of an almond. In one specimen the hair of the spot is unicolored, and in the other it retains a black-brown base. The inframammary region is the same as the front and conceals the inter-femoral membrane.

The back of the trunk measures 35 mm. across, and is covered with dark-brown hair with ashy tips. It becomes more woolly and brown at the rump. Hair of the same texture extends a little beyond the knees on the dorsal surface of the posterior extremities, but is entirely absent from the front. With the exception of a few hairs on the flexor surface of the forearm near the elbow the membranes are naked. Ears a little longer than the muzzle, naked (save a few hairs at the base), ovate, nowhere emarginate.

Palatal rugæ between the molars but four in number.

Skull.—Ecto-pterygoid process with trenchant laminated pedicle which reaches to the anterior margin of the undivided foramen ovale. Post-glenoid process in height equals one-third the anterior and posterior measurement of the glenoid cavity; zygomatic arch curved above the level of the optic foramen.* The sagittal crest elevated, entire. An orbito-frontal foramen lies behind the postorbital process. Frontal bone with scarcely any inflation at the inner border of the orbit and on the vertex.

The maxilla as it lies in the orbit is marked by a tuberosity placed to the median side of the groove which leads to the infraorbital canal. The median border of condyloid process is flat, thin, not robust.

Teeth.—Maxillary incisors not touching; they possess well-defined posterior cingules. The incisorial series but slightly arched. The lateral incisors larger than the centrals and grooved anteriorly. The first premolar in contact with the second. The second premolar with a well-defined palatal cusp. The second molar one-third the length of the first which lies in line with the infraorbital canal and not under the root of the zygomatic process.

The mandibular incisors scarcely separated. The lateral incisors larger than the central but moderately raised above their level. The first premolar larger than the maxillary or mandibular last molar. It almost occupies the interval between the canine and the second premolar. The second premolar with conspicuous lingual cusp.

The maxillary canine on the right side with a rudiment of a posterolateral cuspule. The maxillary second premolar shows a similar rudiment on the external cusp much the same as in *P. keraudrenii*. The teeth of the left side of the maxilla and those of the mandible are without these rudiments. No antero-basal projection present on the maxillary third premolar.

This species is most closely allied to *P. phæocephalus*. Like it it belongs to the same group of the genus with *P. keraudrenii* and *P. molossinus*. The latter species I have not seen. *P. keraudrenii* is a larger species and quite differently colored. *P. molossinus* agrees closely in size, but differs in distribution and color of the fur. The other species which resemble it in size are *P. rubricollis*, *P. temminckii*, and *P. personatus*.

* By this expression is meant that when the skull is viewed in profile the zygomatic process lies above the plane of the optic foramen.

Measurements.

Length of head and body.....	180 mm.
“ head.....	43 “
“ thumb.....	40 “
“ second m. c.	47 “
“ third “.....	67 “
“ fourth “.....	67 “
“ fifth “.....	73 “
“ forearm.....	98 “
“ tibia.....	48 “

Habitat, Samoa islands. Type in Ward's Nat. Hist. Establishment, Rochester, New York.*

Description of a New Species of Macrotus. By Harrison Allen.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 21, 1890.)

In Article xvi, extracted from "The Bulletin of the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.," Vol. ii, No. 3, p. 166, entitled "Notes on a Collection of Mammals from Southern Mexico," by Mr. J. A. Allen, occurs the following statement: "Macrotus Californicus, *Baird*.—Eight skins and skulls, and three additional skulls, all males. Bolanos, Jalisco, July 3, 1889. 'Occurs in immense numbers in the adits and old mine drifts of the Mineral de Bolanos. Of the fourteen captured all were males, whereas in the case of the other kinds of bats taken here females generally predominate' (Audley Buller, MS. notes).

"In the absence of specimens for comparison, it is difficult to say certainly, whether they are the same as the California specimens. Judging by descriptions, they are somewhat darker in color."

I had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Allen, of examining two of the specimens of this series, and concurred with Mr. Allen in identifying them as *M. californicus*. The skins were of immature individuals and the parts about the auricle apparently mutilated. The dark cinereous tips of the hair, while in striking contrast with the more northern form of the species, was not thought to be distinctive, since southern variations of other species, as *Artibeus perspicillatus* and *Atalapha noveboracensis*, are known to be differently colored from the northern. The main measurements were the same. But since Mr. Allen published his notes I have carefully soaked one of the skins in dilute spirits and have detected that the apparent mutilations of the auricle were due to distortion, and that the form of the auricle was sufficiently pronounced to warrant a careful examination of the cranium. In response to my request

I am indebted to Mr. F. A. Ward for an opportunity of examining this interesting form.